

**WIRELESS TERMINALS SUPPORTING COMMUNICATIONS
WITH AN ACCESS POINT OVER SEPARATE WIRELESS CHANNELS
AND RELATED WIRELESS SYSTEMS**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 to Korean Patent Application No. 2003-26484, filed April 25, 2003, the contents of which are incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to wireless communications terminals, and more particularly, to wireless communications terminals that support communications over separate wireless channels.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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A wireless LAN (local area network) system is one example of a general wireless communication system. **FIG. 1** is a schematic diagram illustrating an exemplary wireless LAN system that is suggested in IEEE 802.11.

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As shown in **FIG. 1**, the wireless LAN system has, as a basic unit, a basic service set (BSS) 100. BSS 100 includes at least one wireless terminal or "station" **104** and an access point (AP) **102**. Two basic service sets (BSS-A, BSS-B) are depicted in **FIG. 1**. As shown in **FIG. 1**, the two basic service sets BSS-A and BSS-B may be connected with each other through a distribution system (DS) **110**. BSS-A and/or BSS-B may also be connected with the Internet or with other external processing servers through a wire network or a wireless network.

The above-described wireless LAN system may communicate in a 5 GHz band using orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) as suggested as a standard in version "a" of the IEEE 802.11 standard (*i.e.*, IEEE 802.11a). Alternatively, the wireless LAN system may communicate in a 2.4 GHz band using direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) as suggested as a standard in version "b" of the IEEE 802.11 (*i.e.*, IEEE 802.11b).

As will be understood by persons of skill in the art, orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) refers to multi carrier digital wave modulation multiple access technique that may support hundreds of carriers. OFDM may provide for increased transmission rates per unit bandwidth and may reduce or prevent multi-route interference. Each of the carriers is designed to have an orthogonal relationship to each of the other carriers. Since the orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) can multiplex more carriers per unit bandwidth than can be multiplexed using a general frequency division multiplexing technique, OFDM systems can provide for increased transmission rates per unit bandwidth.

Direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) refers to a method in which pseudo-random noise sequences that are orthogonal with one another are added to an origin signal within a predetermined frequency bandwidth for transmission and reception. The transmitter and receiver share the pseudo-random noise sequences such that data transmission and reception for a plurality of users can be made over a single channel.

Wireless LAN systems may be configured to support both the orthogonal frequency division multiplexing technique of IEEE 802.11a and the direct sequence spread spectrum technique of IEEE 802.11b. To facilitate this, a network interface card for the physical interface to the wireless LAN has been developed that supports dual mode IEEE 802.11a/b or tri-mode IEEE 802.11a/b/g.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram depicting a conventional wireless communication

system for transmitting and receiving data between one of the wireless terminals and an access point in the wireless LAN system of **FIG. 1**. As shown in **FIG. 2**, the wireless communication system transmits and receives data using a single wireless channel **206** between the access point **202** and the wireless terminal **204**.

5 **FIG. 3** is a block diagram of the access point **202** and the wireless terminal **204** in the wireless communication system of **FIG. 2**. As described previously, the access point **202** is a device that is used to interface the wireless terminals to an external communication network such as, for example, the Internet, a satellite broadcasting network or a cable network. Thus, the access point **202** allows the user of the wireless
10 terminal **204** to access services provided on an external network such as the Internet or games. Further, in a special case, the access point **202** can use data stored within the access point **202** to provide one or more services to users without interfacing with an external network. This is called an ad-hoc mode in the wireless LAN. In the ad hoc mode, the access point **202** not only interfaces the wireless terminal **204** to an external
15 service network, but it also can construct a data service network in itself.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating a procedure for data transmission and reception between the access point **202** and the wireless terminal **204** of **FIG. 3**. In the example of **FIG. 4**, the data flow illustrated is the data flow associated with a user that is watching a bi-directional high definition television set (HD-TV) while sending an e-mail through the
20 Internet by using the access point **202** and the wireless terminal **204**. As shown in **FIG. 4**, the access point **202** transmits broadcasting data **401** from a broadcasting server (not shown in **FIG. 4**) to the wireless terminal **204**. The wireless terminal **204** may also transmit response signals (ACK) to the broadcasting data **401** and/or broadcasting control signals (volume, channel, etc.) to the access point **202**. The wireless terminal **204** also
25 transmits mail data **412** that is generated by the user of the wireless terminal **204** to a mail server (not shown in **FIG. 4**) through the access point **202**. A response signal to the mail

data 412 may also be transmitted from the access point 202 to the wireless terminal 204.

In the example of FIG. 4, the data processor 318 resident at the wireless terminal 204 (see FIG. 3) may perform multiple different applications simultaneously such as transmission of the mail data 412 and display of the HD-TV signal 411 using the broadcasting data 401 received from the access point 202. The data processor 318 also performs protocols 413 and 414 for execution and transmission of the corresponding applications 411 and 412. The protocols performed in the wireless LAN system are exemplified as a resource reservation protocol (RSVP) for reserving/securing the band needed for the communication, and a transmission control protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP) for performing routing functions on the Internet.

The MAC control unit 314 on the wireless terminal 204 (see FIG. 3), through a wireless channel interface unit 312, checks the state of the wireless channel 206 for communication. If the wireless channel 206 is available, the interface unit 312 occupies the channel 206. Once the channel 206 is occupied, the wireless channel interface unit 312 transmits 417 data (e.g., mail, response signals, control signals, etc.) from the data processor 318 to the access point 202 over the wireless channel 206, and receives 418 data (broadcasting data, response signals, etc.) from the access point 202 and forwards this received data to the data processor 318 via the MAC control unit 314. For this data transmission and reception, the wireless channel interface unit 312 includes a transmitter for transmission and a receiver for reception.

In the example of FIG. 4, the data processor 302 resident at the access point 202 (see FIG. 3) likewise performs multiple different applications. In particular, the data processor 302 interfaces with external servers such as a broadcasting server and a mail server to transmit the broadcasting data 401 from the broadcasting server to the wireless terminal 204 and to forward mail data 402 from the wireless terminal 204 to the mail server. The data processor 302 also performs protocols 403 and 404 for execution and

transmission of the corresponding applications **401** and **402**, where protocol **403** is a resource reservation protocol and protocol **404** is a TCP/IP protocol.

The MAC control unit **306** of the access point **202**, via the wireless channel interface unit **308**, checks the state of the wireless channel **206** for communications and occupies the channel **206**. Once the channel **206** is occupied, the wireless channel interface unit **308** transmits the broadcasting data **401** from the data processor **302** to the wireless terminal **204** over the wireless channel **206**, or receives data **402** from the wireless terminal **204** and forwards the received data **402** to the data processor **302** via the MAC control unit **306**. The wireless channel interface unit **308** of the access point **202** also includes a transmitter and a receiver for data transmission and reception.

When only a single wireless channel **206** is provided, a conventional wireless communication system cannot transmit data from the access point **202** to the wireless terminal **204** while simultaneously transmitting data from the wireless terminal **204** to the access point **202**.

FIG. 5 depicts a frame of data that may be transmitted and received through the wireless channel **206** as part of the data flow illustrated in **FIG. 4**. As shown in **FIG. 5**, data that is transmitted and received for each of the applications is intermixed over one channel for transmission and reception.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention provide wireless terminals that are configured to communicate over a wireless local area network. The wireless terminals may include a data processor and at least one control unit that is responsive to the data processor. The control unit may control communications between the wireless terminal and an access point over a first communications channel and a second, full-duplex, communications channel. The wireless terminal may further include a first interface

between the control unit(s) and the first communications channel and a second interface between the control unit(s) and the second communications channel. The control units may comprise MAC control units.

5 The wireless terminal may also include a traffic control unit that is responsive to the data processor. The traffic control unit may be used to form the data transmission route for data associated with applications running on the wireless terminal. The MAC control unit(s) may be implemented as a first MAC control unit that controls communications with the access point over the first communications channel and a second MAC control unit that controls communications with the access point over the
10 second communications channel. The traffic control unit may be implemented as part of one or more of the MAC control units.

In further embodiments of the present invention, the first communications channel is implemented as an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing channel and the second communications channel is implemented as a direct sequence spread spectrum
15 communications channel. The first channel may be implemented as a uni-directional channel that only carries data from the access point to the wireless terminal or as a bi-directional communications channel. Data associated with a first application running on the wireless terminal may be transmitted to the wireless terminal over the first communications channel, and at least some of the control signals associated with the first
20 application may be transmitted from the wireless terminal to the access point over the second communications channel. The wireless local area network may operate, at least in part, under the IEEE 802.11 standard, and the first communications channel and the second communications channel may be implemented in different frequency bands.

Pursuant to further embodiments of the present invention, wireless

communications systems are provided that include a wireless terminal that transmits and receives data associated with first and second applications that are running on the wireless terminal. The systems further include an access point that serves as an interface between the wireless terminal and one or more processing servers that are located on external network(s). Data associated with the first application may be transmitted between the wireless terminal and the access point over the first communications channel, and data associated with the second application may be transmitted between the wireless terminal and the access point over the second communications channel. The second communications channel may also be used to transmit control information associated with the first application.

Pursuant to additional embodiments of the present invention, methods for simultaneously supporting at least two applications on a wireless terminal are provided. Pursuant to these methods, data associated with a first application may be received at the wireless terminal over a first communications channel between the wireless terminal and the access point. A transmission path between the wireless terminal and the access point over a second communications channel may also be established for application data associated with a second application. The application data associated with the second application may then be transmitted over the second communications channel via the transmission path.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic view illustrating an IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN system.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram depicting a conventional wireless communication system for transmitting and receiving data between a wireless terminal and an access point via a single wireless channel using the wireless LAN system of **FIG. 1**.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an access point and a wireless terminal in the wireless communication system of **FIG. 2**.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating a procedure for data transmission and reception between the access point and the wireless terminal of **FIG. 3**.

5 **FIG. 5** depicts a frame of data that may be transmitted and received through a wireless channel as part of the data flow illustrated in **FIG. 4**.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram depicting a wireless communication system for transmitting and receiving data using two separate wireless channels according to embodiments of the present invention.

10 **FIG. 7** is a block diagram of an access point and a wireless terminal that may be used in a wireless communication system of **FIG. 6** according to embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a flow chart illustrating a procedure for data transmission and reception between the access point and the wireless terminal of **FIG. 7**.

15 **FIGS. 9A and 9B** depict frames of data that may be transmitted and received by each respective wireless channel in the procedure of **FIG. 8**.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram illustrating an access point and a wireless channel according to further embodiments of the present invention.

20 **FIG. 11** is a flow chart illustrating a procedure for data transmission and reception between the access point and the wireless terminal of **FIG. 10**.

FIG. 12 is a block diagram illustrating a wireless communications system according to still further embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 13 is a flow chart illustrating a procedure for data transmission and reception between access point and the wireless terminal of **FIG. 12**.

25 **FIGS. 14A and 14B** depict frames of data that may be transmitted and received by each respective wireless channel in the procedure of **FIG. 13**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention, however, may be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

In embodiments of the present invention, a plurality of separate wireless channels are used in one wireless communication system such that one channel group among the plurality of channels is used for a download channel and another channel group is used for an upload channel. Herein, “download” and “upload” are used to specify the direction in which data is transmitted, where the download channel refers to a channel that is used primarily with respect to data flow from the access point to the wireless terminal, and the upload channel refers to a channel that is used primarily with respect to data flow from the wireless terminal to the access point. As is made clear herein, the download channel may comprise a full duplex channel that, in addition to carrying data from the access point to the wireless terminal, may also carry other data or control signals such as, for example, control signals or responses associated with the data flow that are transmitted from the wireless terminal to the access point. Similarly, the upload channel may comprise a full duplex channel that, in addition to carrying data from the wireless terminal to the access point, may also carry other data or control signals such as, for example, control signals or responses associated with the data flow that are transmitted from the access point to the wireless terminal. Additionally, as discussed herein, in embodiments of the present invention, one of the upload channel or the download

channel may comprise a half-duplex channel while the other comprises a full-duplex channel, and control signals and responses associated with the data carried on the half-duplex channel may be carried on the full-duplex channel.

Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention are described in which the wireless communication systems have two wireless channels. It will be appreciated, however, that the methods and systems of the present invention may also be applied to wireless communication systems having more than two wireless channels. Additionally, it will also be understood that when a device or element is referred to as being "coupled" or "connected" to a second device or element, it can be directly coupled or connected to the second device or element or, alternatively, intervening devices, elements and/or connections may also be present. In contrast, when a device or element is referred to as being "directly connected" to a second device or element, there are no intervening devices, elements and/or connections present.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram depicting a wireless communication system for transmitting and receiving data over two separate wireless channels according to embodiments of the present invention. As shown in **FIG. 6**, the wireless communication system includes an access point **602**, a wireless terminal **604**, a download channel **606** and an upload channel **608**. The download channel **606** and the upload channel **608** are separate from each other, allowing for simultaneous data transmission and reception over both channels.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of the access point **602** and the wireless terminal **604** used in the wireless communication system of **FIG. 6**. As shown in **FIG. 7**, the wireless terminal **604** includes a data processor **725** that performs protocols (RSVP, TCP/IP, etc.) used in the execution of applications and/or in the transmission and reception of application data. The wireless terminal **604** further includes a traffic control unit **724** that forms a data transmission route for each of the applications and that controls the

transmission and reception of data therefore. The wireless terminal **604** further includes MAC control units **722** and **723** that check the channel state for each of the wireless channels **606** and **608** and control channel occupation. Finally, the wireless terminal **604** includes a download channel interface unit **720** for transmitting and receiving data
5 through an interface with the download channel **606**, and a upload channel interface unit **721** for transmitting and receiving data through an interface with the upload channel **608**. The download channel interface unit **720** and the upload channel interface unit **721** may each include a transmitter and a receiver for data transmission and reception.

As is also shown in **FIG. 7**, the access point **602** includes a data processor **710**
10 and a traffic control unit **711**. The data processor **710** interfaces with one or more external processing servers **600**. The data processor **710**, for example, may forward data from the external processing server(s) **600** to the wireless terminal **604** and/or transmit data received from the wireless terminal to the external processing server(s) **600**. The traffic control unit **724** may form a data transmission route for each of the applications
15 and may control the transmission and reception of data therefore.

The access point **602** may further include MAC control units **712**, **713** that check the channel state for each of the wireless channels **606** and **608** and control channel operation. Finally, the access point **602** includes a download channel interface unit **714** for transmitting and/or receiving data through an interface with download channel **606**,
20 and an upload channel interface unit **715** for transmitting and receiving data through an interface with the upload channel **608**. The download channel interface unit **714** and the upload channel interface unit **715** may each include a transmitter and a receiver for data transmission and reception.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating a procedure for data transmission and reception
25 between the access point **602** and the wireless terminal **604** of **FIG. 7**. In the example of **FIG. 8**, the data flow is depicted for the case in which the user of the wireless terminal

604 watches HD-TV while transmitting an e-mail through the Internet.

As shown in **FIGS. 7 and 8**, broadcasting data **801** received from the broadcasting server is transmitted to the traffic control unit **711** through the data processor **710** of the access point **602**. The traffic control unit **711** forms a route (block **805** of **FIG. 8**) for transmission of the broadcasting data **801**. The broadcasting data **801** is transmitted (see block **808** of **FIG. 8**) through the MAC control unit **712** and the download channel interface unit **714** over the download channel **606**. The MAC control unit **712** checks the state of the download channel **606** through the download channel interface unit **714**, and if the download channel **606** is in an idle state, the download channel **606** is occupied and used to transmit the broadcasting data **801** to the wireless terminal **604**. If the channel is in a busy state, transmission is delayed until the channel returns to an idle state.

The broadcasting data **801** transmitted to the wireless terminal **604** from the access point **602** over the download channel **606** as described above is received through the download channel interface unit **720** of the wireless terminal **604**. The data is then transmitted to the data processor **725** of the wireless terminal **604** via the MAC control unit **722** and the traffic control unit **724**. The data processor **725** uses the received broadcasting data **801** so as to perform the application such as the HD-TV **821**. The data processor **725** may also transmit (see block **828** of **FIG. 8**) to the access point **602** a response signal to the received broadcasting data **801** using the same route.

Alternatively, broadcasting control signals may also be transmitted to the access point **602** using the upload channel **608**, which might, for example, be used to transmit a volume control signal, a broadcasting channel retrieval signal or other signals that do not necessarily require a high throughput connection.

If the user of the wireless terminal **604** executes the mail data application **822** or another application that can be transmitted on a lower throughput connection, the data

associated with the application may be switched (see block 825 of FIG. 8) via the data processor 725 and the traffic control unit 724 of the wireless terminal 604 through the MAC control unit 723 and the upload channel interface unit 721 to the upload channel 608. To accomplish this, the MAC control unit 723 may check the state of the upload channel 608 through the upload channel interface unit 721. If the upload channel 608 is in the idle state, the channel 608 is occupied to transmit the mail data 822 to the access point 602 over the upload channel 608.

The mail data 822 transmitted from the wireless terminal 604 to the access point 602 over the upload channel 608 as described above is received (see block 811 of FIG. 8) through the upload channel interface unit 715 of the access point 602, and then is transmitted to the data processor 710 of the access point 602 via the MAC control unit 713 and the traffic control unit 711. The data processor 710 of the access point 602 may transmit the received mail data 822 to a mail server through an Internet interface 802.

FIGS. 9A and 9B depict frames of data that may be transmitted and received by each of the respective wireless channels in the procedure of FIG. 8. FIG. 9A depicts a frame of data that may be transmitted and received through the download channel 606 in the embodiment of FIGS. 7 and 8. FIG. 9B depicts a frame of data that may be transmitted and received through the upload channel 608 in the embodiment of FIGS. 7 and 8.

As shown in FIGS. 9A and 9B, the broadcasting data is consecutively transmitted and received over the download channel 606, while the mail data is consecutively transmitted and received over the upload channel 608. Since the download channel 606 and the upload channel 608 are separate channels that operate independently, the data can be transmitted simultaneously. Accordingly, a much higher QoS of transmission data may be secured as compared to the case where a single channel is used.

In embodiments of the present invention, the download channel 606 and the

upload channel **608** may use different communication protocols. For example, the download channel **606** which is used to transmit and receive high data rate data such as the broadcasting data may comprise an IEEE 802.11a/g orthogonal frequency division multiplexing channel, while the upload channel **608** that is used to transmit and receive
5 lower data rate data such as the mail data may use an IEEE 802.11b direct sequence spread spectrum channel.

FIG. 10 illustrates an access point **602-1** and a wireless terminal **604-1** according to further embodiments of the present invention in which the traffic control unit and the MAC control units are implemented as a single unit. **FIG. 11** illustrates a procedure for
10 data transmission and reception between the access point and the wireless terminal of **FIG. 10**.

As shown in **FIGS. 10** and **11**, the operation and data flow of the embodiments of the present invention depicted in **FIGS. 10** and **11** is the same as the operation and data flow of the embodiments of **FIGS. 7** and **8**, while the access point **602-1** and the
15 wireless terminal **604-1** have simpler structure in light of the use of combined traffic/MAC control units **1004** and **1024**.

FIG. 12 is a block diagram illustrating a system according to embodiments of the present invention in which the download channel **606** only supports communications from the access point to the wireless terminal. **FIG. 13** is a flowchart that illustrates a
20 procedure for data transmission and reception between the access point and the wireless terminal in the embodiment of **FIG. 12**.

In the wireless communication system as shown in **FIG. 12**, the download channel **606** only supports communications from the access point **602-2** to the wireless terminal **604-2**. Since the download channel interface unit **714-1** of the access point **602-2** performs only the transmission function, it can be embodied as a stand-alone
25 transmitter. Likewise, since the download channel interface unit **720-1** of the wireless

terminal **604-2** performs only the reception function, it can be embodied only as a stand-alone receiver. In the embodiments of the present invention depicted in **FIGS. 12** and **13**, the response signal to the received broadcasting data and the broadcasting control signals may be transmitted over the upload channel **608**.

5 The system operation in the embodiment of **FIG. 12** is similar to operation of the system depicted in **FIG. 7**, but the traffic/MAC control units **1004** and **1024** operate in a different fashion. Referring to **FIGS. 12** and **13**, the traffic/MAC control unit **1024** of the wireless terminal **604-2** controls the transmission and reception of the mail data over the upload channel **608**. The traffic/MAC control unit **1024** loads up received data on the
10 TCP/IP block **1214** of the data processor **725** and loads down data to be transmitted to the upload channel interface unit **721**. The broadcasting data received over the download channel is also loaded-up on the TCP/IP block **1214**, and the response signal thereto and/or the broadcasting control signals are transmitted to the access point **602-2** through the upload channel interface unit **721**.

15 The operation of the access point **602-2** is the same as in the above-described wireless terminal **604-2** except that only the transmission **1206** (and not reception) is enabled in the download channel interface unit **714-1**.

FIG. 14A depicts a frame of data that may be transmitted from the access point **602-2** to the wireless terminal **604-2** over the download channel **606** in the embodiment
20 of **FIG. 12**. **FIG. 14B** depicts a frame of data that may be transmitted and received between the access point **602-2** and the wireless terminal **604-2** over the upload channel **608**. As shown in **FIG. 14A**, only the broadcasting data is transmitted over the download channel **606**. The transmission and reception of the mail data, the response signals (ACK) and the broadcasting control signals is performed over the upload channel **608**.

25 While this invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that

various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims and equivalents.